THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,490, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY : MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELMSLIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

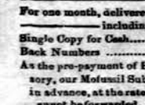
THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 24th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, carrying an experienced Surgeon, has still several Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

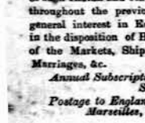
To sail about 20th February next.



MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, CHARLES CHAPPEL, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

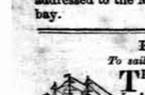
For further particulars apply to WALLACE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1863.

FOR HODEIDA AND JUDDAH.



THE fast sailing Ship MARIA GREY, P. L. JONES, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 10th of February, calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight only, and further particulars apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Medows Street,
Bombay. MAHOMED TAKEY,
20th January 1863. For Ali Mahomed Khan.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship EMEU, (1,600 Tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain D. REYNOLDSON, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Malta and Calcutta.

Last shipping day, Monday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 26th instant.

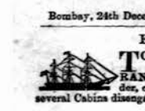
G. A. GRAINGER, *Acting Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 28th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship JEDDO, (1,600 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain E. P. G. BROWNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 28th January, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 24th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

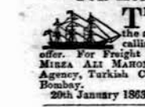
G. A. GRAINGER, *Acting Superintendent.*

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 14th January, 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Saturday, the 24th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

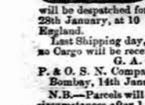
FOR KURRACHEE.



THE S. S. PIONEER, RICHARD TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above on MONDAY the 26th instant at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

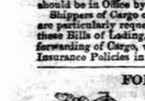
FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PELOX, C. PRINCOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 5 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.
Bombay, 26th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship, MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakepar's walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th January 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLIG, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 5 P.M. precisely.

It is requested that Parcels Agents will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
Outcast 19th 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Duke of Northumberland*, Captain E. BROWN, from London, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo, as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain E. BROWN will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any Packages after they have left the Ship.

JOHN TANNER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 20th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Unavoidable postponement of the Public Auction Sale at Trivatoor of the Hull and Marine Store of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, on account of the concerned, to Thursday 29th January. Messrs. Oakes & Co. are instructed to give notice that the Public Sale, to the highest bidders, of the Screw Steamer *Jason* wrought Iron built, 2,688 Tons Register, length 315 feet, beam 42 feet, 350 Horse power as she lays stranded on the Trivatoor beach, nearly five miles North of Madras, in about seven feet water, and a hundred and fifty yards from the shore, also of the Engines, Masts, Yards, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire Rope Rigging, Cordage, Patent Pumps, Boats Capstans, Wheels, Water Tanks, Blocks, Old Iron, Copper, Bell Metal, and sundry Marine Stores has been postponed as above to Thursday 29th January.

Madras, 8th January 1863.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the change of the date of departure of the English Mail, the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will by held on THURSDAY, the 29th, instead of WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, as notified in former Advertisements.

J. WRAY,
Byculla Club, 9th Jan. 1863. Honorary Secretary.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Queen of the Seas*, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to the Ship, and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible forthe condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents for the *Queen of the Seas*.
Bombay, 20th January 1863.

CAUTION.—A CHEQUE, drawn on the Bank of Bombay, by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esquire, payable to Colonel Rivers or bearer, No. 56696 dated 20th January 1863, for Rupees 21,042, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Bank.

WALTER SCOTT, Major-General,
Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM COOPER having been admitted a Partner in our Firm, the business of the same will, from the 1st February, be conducted under the style of FULCHER, COOPER, & Co.

Bombay, 23rd January 1863. FULCHER & Co.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—DESIGNS IN COMPETITION FOR A SILVER MEDAL, will be received up to the 3rd March, 1863, on either of the two following subjects in accordance with Rule 36 :—

Building for a *First-class Family Residence* or a block of Building divided into six distinct Residences in three flats each.

For particulars, apply to the Librarian, at the Institution's Rooms, over the Dockyard Gate.

By order of the President and Directors,
HURRYCHUND SUDASEW, Secretary.

PROBATE of the Will of the late THOMAS ABINGDON COMPTON, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Acting Judge of Poona, deceased, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 10th of January instant, to MAJOR DOLLY TREVOR COMPTON, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Pay-master Poona Division of the Army, one of the Executors, reserving the right of the other Executor named in the said Will. All persons having claims against, or being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to prefer such claims, pay such debts, and deliver up such property to the said Executor at Poona within one month from this date.—Bombay, 15th of January, 1863.

For Sale on Commission, a good HOUSE, at Ahmednuggur, known as "The Sisters," completely furnished, with garden, out-houses, stabling, &c., &c.

Also, a very fine powerful Astronomical TELESCOPE, in perfect order, with stand and case complete.

Apply to Major DOYLY COMPTON, Paymaster, Poona, or to Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Bombay High Court, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. MCAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

N. B.—Wedding, Mourning, and Baby's Outfit Orders Executed.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the above guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
Outcast 19th 1862.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bomay, 1st January 1863.

Wanted.

WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lane.

A RESPECTABLE PORTUGUESE wishes an engagement in a Mercantile Firm or in any other employment as a godown-keeper, or out-door assistant, or other employment where he could make himself generally useful. He possesses a good experience with the Coast produce, and can speak French well, accustomed to purchase, receive, weigh, measure, and deliver for export and import, also checking Invices, Bills of Lading, and Manifest, and would study the interest of his employers. Highly satisfactory reference given, apply to "D. C.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET, a large GODOWN that will hold about 1,000 Packages of Piece Goods, at Moody Street. Apply to MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors, in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.
17th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROZARIE COCKX & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of SULPHUR, in good condition, just arrived from Liverpool, per Ship *Natalia*, at Rs. 9 per cwt. Apply to KHEMJEE HURDASS, at Messrs. Mahomed Pereira & Co., Jakeria's Musjid.

ON SALE, AT THE ICE HOUSE.—Salted Mackerel, Hams, Neatt Tongues, a few American Cheeses, and Dried Apples, in quantities to suit purchasers.

Neat Light Water Buckets.
Excellent Mess Beef, in Barrels.
Prime Mess Pork, in Barrels.
Ash Oars, of all lengths.
Deal Boards, 1 inch thick.
A small lot of Burnetized Railway Sleepers, suitable for a Tramway, and one superior three-barrelled Maynard Rifle, with Ammunition, complete. H. MOORE Agent,
Bombay, 20th January 1863.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

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The ALMANACK will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The ALMANACK can be sent by post to any part of India for SIX ANNAS, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.

Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with some marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in larger type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject instead of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of reference absolutely necessary to Bankers and especially *Bombay*) requirements If you go in for chronology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered asteroids; if for Indian Statistics, and of Bombay in particular, one of the most noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.

In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.

Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.

A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.

The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.

The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.

The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are noted.

The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected to date, and in the list of Members of the Uncovenanted Service, we observe a fresh feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published on the occasion of the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Price Current of European Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load; a carefully compiled Fortnightly Report on the Bombay and Kurrachee Markets; and the MANIFESTS OF ALL EXPORTS TO EUROPE AND AMERICA, in full, from date of previous Issue.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st January 1863.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

HOME NEWS, dated 10th and 18th Dec., at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

JOHNSON'S, PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Views at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheems, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Voyage of Mail Boy. Price 1 Rupee, Testaments, 4 Annas. Gujerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John in English and Romanized Marathi, Price 4 annas.

Gospel of Mark in *modi*, one anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, now edition, one rupee. Hindi ditto, two rupees.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.

28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

A NEW WORK.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST.

DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the E. College) :—

This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell's "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo. and nearly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an *earnest* exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral,* and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the fell and career of Baboo HANTCHUNDER, the late Editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*—to whose memory Natives of all parts of India, and even Englishmen of rank and position at Calcutta, have resolved on erecting a monument, the Author analyses the sources of this success, traces how far these are wanting among the majority of the rising generation of India, and points out how the character of the young Indian Student may be completely formed and ameliorated. He next discusses the best means of regenerating the mass of the people; and then passes to a dissertation on "Civilisation," with a view to show that the future Civilisation of the World will take its rise from Indian soil.

With a view to give the *most general* idea of the Work, the principal heads of the contents are published and may be seen at any of our Libraries.

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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 26th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credit	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	216 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	[ex divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	Par.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	18 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	68 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	81 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,899 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.350 dis. nom.
Ellinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. new	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pattyadinsingh Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	30 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Scottie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96	
" Loan 1855-56	94½	
" Loan 1854-55		
" Loan 1842-43		

New Five per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	19-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	19-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	1954½ to 196½
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To Ostend		
To Clyde		No enquiry.
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 29 offered.	

PRICES CURRENT (24th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	375 to 390
Old Surat	"	395 to 410
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	395 to 415
New Ommravutlee	"	415 to 417
Old Compta	"	420 to 422
Old Dharwar Sawdoon	"	535 to 540
New Bansee, and Nuggur	"	408 to 410
Old Vasavul	"	360 to 365
New Khandeish	"	405 to 406
Old Poratchee	"	370 to 373
New Accota	"	425 to 427
Old Mangalore	"	370 to 375

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs. 6-2 to 6-3
Rapeseed, Gherie ..... " 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ..... " 37 to 38
Niger ..... " 27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 17.)

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been quiet during the week, and the tendency is still downwards. Purchasers for prompt have been at Rs. 96, and Rs. 95 for time, one to one half month's delivery. The supply coming forward has been fair.

The Exports are as follows:—

	1862-3.	1861-2.	1860-1
England	2322	1488	898
France	475	...	151
Orders	128	...	113
Bombay	249	179	74
Colombo	49	...	...
Other Places	124	699	293
Total ...	3347	2366	3529

COIR YARN.—Shows no material change, and rates continue about previous quotation according to quality. The deliveries of Fibre have decreased considerably.

COFFEE.—In plantation nothing has been reported, Native Wynaad is now offering at Rs. 33 F. O. B. but we have not heard of transactions at that figure.

GINGER.—Some very inferior samples have been offering at Rs. 96 per candy of 600 Dutch lbs. On the Coast, the price has ranged from Rs. 105 at 108 per candy of 700 Eng. lbs.

PEPPER.—We can give no very correct quotation. In about a week hence the new crop will begin to arrive.

FISH OIL.—Has proved a complete failure, not a drop has been made up to date.

FREIGHT.—No alteration, first class ships, can still command £4 10s. for Oil, and £4 for measurement.

COTTON.—From Tinnevelly our advices are to 9th instant. The demand had improved considerably during the previous week, and small contracts had been made at Rs. 235 for immediate delivery, and it was thought that prices would not recede for what remained of the old crop.

The *Ralston* had sailed for London with 2925½ bales and the only ship left on the berth was the *Gitana* for Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations to-day:—

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	0	0 per cent.
3 days' sight	" "	1	2	0 "
16 days' sight	" "	1	6	0 "
Madras, sight	" "	1	0	0 "
3 days' sight	" "	1	2	0 "
30 days' sight	" "	1	12	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight	" "	2	0	0 "
16 days' sight	" "	2	6	0 "

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand	2s. 1d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co. 5, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	2s. 1d.	
On Scotland	1s. 11½d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian names or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacsimant for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 23rd January 1863. Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and no exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
" " 6 " " 5 " "
" " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £30 advances under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto	3	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	1	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	on demand		1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised of invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 21st January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
"	¼ do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	½ do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	¾ do.	2s.	0¾d. "
"	1 do.	2s.	0d. "
"	On demand	1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s.	11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge
to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand	1s.	11½d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	4 do. do.
do.	1	do.	3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do.	2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do.	2s.	0d. "
2 Do.	at 1s.	11½d. "
1 Do.	at 1s.	11½d. "
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 24	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat 23 Jan.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat 23 Jan.
	Scobloe Salam	Nacoda	Calcutta 1 Dec.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 24	Mahamoody	Nacoda	Juddah.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.
	Alexander Baring	Ballantine	Calcutta.
	Jamsetji Jeejibhai	Parker	Calcutta.
	Ellesmere	Anderson	Cape of Good Hope.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat.
	Coromandel (s)	Carew	Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—121 natives.
Per Steamer *Phlox*, from Surat.—Mr. and Mrs. Borradaile; Mr. and Mrs. Gunpertz; Colonel Petrie; Dr. Thorp; Mr. S. Smith, and 131 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Mahamoody*, to Juddah.—100 Pilgrims.
Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—Mr. Moolchund Hallasing, and 180 natives.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Mr. Harrison; Captain Hutcheon, and 160 natives.
Per Steamer *Telegraph*, to Surat.—125 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Ship *Music*, J. Klein, bound to Batavia.
Ship *Star of India*, Morris, bound to London.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Welcome*, for Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 24TH JANUARY 1863.

For London

Daniel Rankin.—41 bales Wool, 123 cwt., Maneckchund Hoonrae; 100 bales Cottons, 350 cwt., Goculdas Cullianjee; 17 bales Cotton, 51 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.; 3 bales Cotton, 10 cwt., Tuler Singheid; 120 bundles Hemp, 75 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Brandon.—111 bags Linseed, 166½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

City of Carlisle.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 28 pieces E. Teeth, 3 cwt. 3 lbs. Tickum Premjee; 1 bale Coir Hides, 10 corges Momud Natha; 2 pieces E. Teeth, 28 lbs., Treenmjee Premjee.

Her Majesty.—216 bags Linseed, 324 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevun; 162 bags Rapeseed 243 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vullubdas Liladhur & Co.

For Liverpool.

Belgravia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 200 bales Cotton 700 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Fanny Forsyth.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Jaysinghoor Huttayhoy; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Lalljee Mowjee & Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ Nursy Samjee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Rowjee and Bhimjee Morarjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dyaldass Buchamull.

Palinurus.—55 bales Cotton. 192½ cwt.; 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Jawreelall Woomeasunker; 91 bales Wool, 273 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Malakoff.—32 bales Cotton, 112 cwt.; 18 bales Wool, 54 cwt., Doolubdass Parbhoodas; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee; 47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., J. S. Moore and Co.; 151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Assaria.

Morning Star.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

Uneas.—2 Chairs, S. Adamson; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Momud Natha; 58 bales Cotton, 203 cwt., Maneck Pandoorang.

Queen of England.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Premchund Roychund; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Vemayeck and Furreed.

Hyacinth.—30 bundles Hemp, 25 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 110 bundles Hemp, 75 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha.

Shakspeare.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Momud Natha; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Narrondass Pragjee.

Protector.—202 bundles Hemp, 160 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Virchund Cullianjee.

Coromandel.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Doolseechund Pudomsy.

Clyde.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., H. Buchamull.

Harmonides.—35 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy and Co.; 25 bales Wool 75 cwt, Thara Lalljee.

Cimber.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Narondass Pragjee.

Tasmania.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Juvaree Vussonjee; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., J. Sigg & Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—5 chests Cashmere Shawls, 58 pieces Hevanund Lallchund; 2 bundles Silk, 2,120 lbs., Khan Momud Hubibhoy.

For Saint Helena.

Sailor Prince.—130 bales Cotton, 391 cwt., Stearns Hobart, and Co.

For Queen's Town.

Flora Davie.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Lilljee Hirjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 Box real Pearls, Lalliandass Kirparam.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—33 cases Indigo, 106 L maunds; 1 box Cambay Stones, Hajee Abdool Hosen Babany; 1 case C. Shawls, 25 pieces, Moofaushaw Aga Ebram; 18 packages Indigo, 43 L maunds, Abdool Babany; 1 box sample of Hair, J. Sigg & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Emeu*.—42 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee Pestonjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 10 chests, M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjus; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Surseeram Dowlutram; 16 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Gowasjee Pochawjee and Co.; 1 box Sundries Framjee Cowasjee; 23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 85 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 1 chest M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luckmeerow Mullarow; 5 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Stenhouse and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toosseeram Sewnarran; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Camjee Sons.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Emeu*.—14 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Sittaram; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Bhychund Joomka; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 8 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each Culliandass Jeeta.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Emeu*.—1 box Piece Goods, Ameerbooy Woosmanhoy; 3 packages Sundries Momudally Cajumally.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Emeu*.—1 case China Silk Piece Goods, 87 piece Jugunath Ramjus; 3 cases Cardamoms, 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb Ramlall Bhaghchund; 1 box C. Silk Piece Goods, 80 pieces, F. Bhuvanedass.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield.	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1189	Belle Isle, Cole.	
993	Camperdown Stodder.	Dec. 27
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug 27
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Nov. 29
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Cass—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
832	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
527	Hadassah, Dickson—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 7
830	Harlaw, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
769	Hammersmith, Flett.	
1156	Hornet, Pryan—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Sep. 12
1353	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23
	Magnolia.	
497	Mary Sparks, Chase.	Nov. 29

practitioners in Bombay, with considerably more reason, than was shown in the memorial brought forward some time back, wherein it was stated that the latter gentlemen were aggrieved in consequence of various individuals, apothecaries and stewards of hospitals, without legal qualification, being allowed to practise the art of medicine. Had the gentlemen above referred to based their memorial on the principle, that those individuals in the Government service should for the emoluments they receive, confine their attention *wholly* to their official duties, there is every probability that the authorities would have come to a different conclusion from that which they did. It would then have become a question if officers in the Government service should be allowed to interfere with the professional practice of those who do not enjoy the privileges of the former, and hence would have arisen the question of the necessity of affording Government servants a sufficient salary to enable them to live without taking the means of livelihood from others occupying a different position. We commend this to the notice of the private medical practitioners in Bombay. Military medical officers at home, are expected to confine themselves to their official duties; and this ought to be the rule in India. We protest against military medical officers, interfering with Civilians, and were this the law there would soon be plenty of the latter, to supply the wants of our Indian cities, even if such be not now the fact.

It has occurred to us, to make these remarks, on hearing what has become a subject of talk in general as well as medical society in Bombay. We allude to the fact of Dr. Moore the present Assistant Surgeon of the European General Hospital having receive an order to confine his attention to his official duties; and not to give the public the advantage of his professional knowledge and experience. We learn Dr. Moore was brought down from somewhere far in the Mofussil, to fill the appointment held for many years, by the late respected Dr. Mead; and as the emoluments of that post do not exceed the pay which most officers receive for duties of less responsibility, it can hardly be supposed that any medical officer of standing would enter upon their performance unless other advantages were in prospect. Considering the expenses of a residence in Bombay, we should suppose the emolument of the Assistant Surgeon of our largest and most important hospital, some four hundred rupees per mensem, would be scarcely sufficient to exist upon. The situation has, however, hitherto been coveted, as affording ample opportunities for private practice.

According to the Medical Directory Dr. Moore is known as the author of various important papers on subjects relating to medicine and surgery, and he has also published two works on professional matters, one of which "Health in the Tropics" we recently had the pleasure of reviewing. With only the imperfect knowledge of this officer's qualifications and antecedents which may be gained from public printed documents we must state that we consider few medical men in India have afforded more complete evidence that they practice their profession with the highest ends in view. From the prolonged experience he must have had we should imagine Dr. Moore eminently qualified for the post he has now, we understand, been required to vacate; and from his knowledge of sanitary matters we should say his services were required in Bombay. In any case we confess to considerable surprise that Dr. Moore and Dr. Moore alone has been prohibited from taking private practice. The matter is considerably debated in Bombay; and we consider it one of vital importance to the interests not only of the whole medical service but of those of the public in general. If one medical officer is to be singled out for the operation of such a rule as has been applied to the case of Dr. Moore, good reasons ought to be given for it, and as yet we have heard of none. And if, as we have heard, the Governor was personally committed to allow of Dr. Moore, in taking up this appointment, acting as his predecessor had done, and as his brother medicos in the public service continue to do, we must say, His Excellency owes it to Dr. Moore and to the public to reconsider the Government Resolution, in the sense of making it applicable to all alike or rescinding it altogether. As to which of these courses ought to be adopted we shall willingly open our columns to a temperate discussion, in which we propose to join, and we hope at all events that some good to the public may come out of what is an obvious and indefensible wrong done to Dr. Moore.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *23rd Jan.*, 9-25 P.M.

Steamer *Candia* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *23rd Jan.*, 9-25 P.M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for China.

GALLE, *23rd Jan.*, 10-20 P.M.

Steamer *Northam* sailed for Australia.

BIMLIPATAM, *24th Jan.*, 7-8 A.M.

Steamer *Burmah* sailed for Coconada.

LOCAL.

LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.—We (*Bombay Gazette*) have had the pleasure to remit to the Lancashire Relief Fund Committee the sum of Rs. (40) forty forwarded to us for the purpose by the Hindu Chavolvady Dramatic Corps.

MR. JOHN MARRIOTT, who has recently arrived from England, is appointed Deputy Registrar on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court. Mr. Orr who has conducted the duties up this time continues only Clerk to the Chief Justice and Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

THE following is a list of passengers, proceeding by the ship *Star of India*, Captain Henry Morris, to London, to-morrow morning:—

Mrs. Colonel Wray and four children; Captain and Mrs. Gibson, 17th Lancers; two children of Captain J. Young, C.B., Lieut. and Mrs. Bannister and child, H.M.'s 18th Regiment N.I.; two children of Captain Jones; Miss Piper; Ensign Carter, 16th Regt. N.I.; Major Pittman, Horse Artillery; Captain Pocklington, 18th Regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Wheeler, 18th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Kingcombe, 91st Regiment; Dr. James, in Medical Charge; 200 Invalids; 70 men in health; ten women and twenty children of H.M.'s various Regiments.

THREE MEN KILLED BY A TIGER AT MAHIM.—A large and ferocious tiger made his appearance early yesterday morning at Mahim near the railway station. He strolled about the bazar, spreading great terror and dismay among the inhabitants, and at last finding himself surrounded by armed men, he became desperate, and attacked all those who ventured to come in his way. Three men were killed on the spot, and five severely injured. By this time, the Foujdar of Bandora, Mr. Goolam Mohideen Purkar, arrived with a party of his sepoys, and attacked the beast. Several shots missed aim, and the honor of killing the royal brute was reserved for Rama Sadoo, Mr. Purkar's sepoy, who hit the animal right in the head, the bullet shattering the brain to pieces. The tiger staggered a little and died soon after. He measured about nine feet in length and five feet in height. It is believed that he came from Vehar or Worlee. The wounded men have been brought to the Jamsetjee hospital: one of them, it is feared, will not survive.

THE following approximate Statement of receipts from Income Tax, and the sale of Stamps from August to October 1862:—

	Income Tax Collections.	Stamp Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1858-59.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	
Government of India	3,31,874	.....	25,263
Bengal	14,69,936	12,02,088	5,59,610
N. W. Provinces	6,86,256	3,72,570	2,28,560
Punjaub	3,15,314	2,10,809	1,15,128
Central Provinces	87,998	1,00,038	.....
			Included under Government of India and the North-West Provinces.
Madras	5,32,750	5,37,832	2,32,237
Deccan (estimated)	7,125	14,475	.....
			Included under Government of India.
Bombay	6,06,921	6,87,516	2,22,614
Total Rs.	33,28,168	33,25,414	13,81,410

N. B.—The Stamp Receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shown in the last column.

THE following passengers proceeded to Aden by H. M.'s steamer *Coromandel* on Saturday last:—

Captain C. F. Parkinson; Lieut. J. Gabbett; Lieut. and Mrs. A. Malcolmson; Lieut. M. Robinson; Lieut. F. C. Wilson; Assistant Surgeon O'Brien and 270 men, 8 women and 11 children of H. M.'s 95th Regiment.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 24th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine; S.W. strong.
BULSAR.—Morning and evening cool. Fair day S.W.
CANNANORE.—Cloudy East. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cool; light winds from E.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; N.E. light.
MADRAS.—Fine; N.E. Ther. 79.
PAUMBEN.—Fine; N.W. strong. Ther. 81.
SURAT.—Fair; and very cold.

PATRONAGE.

"THE *Bombay Saturday Review*, in reference to the appointment of the second magistrate of Police in that City, says—"Is it possible that any man can be so dull as to prefer, for a Police magistrate, a hard-working experienced public servant to a dashing young gentleman, whose father was formerly Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy? If so, he must be very ignorant of the rules of promotion which obtain in India. Here, when an office is vacant, it is not asked any candidate? What has he done? Where and how long he has served? But in the touching language of the poet

> Had he a father?
> Had he a mother?
> Who is his sister?
> What is his brother?

and if the answer be satisfactory, promotion is certain. Indeed, we cannot expect that men of genius will leave England to protect and govern us, and teach us laws, manners and morals, unless we grant them the privilege of providing at our expense for all their kinsmen, even to the third and fourth generation." The government of Bombay deserve this sarcasm, not only in this particular instance, but in others that have passed under our notice. The old East India Company were, with good reason, accused of nepotism. But the Governors appointed by the Crown seem to follow their example very closely. Recent appointments in Bombay show that nepotism is still practised in that presidency, and even in Calcutta it has recently been shown that relatives are taken care of by those in authority. We can hardly be surprised at this. Blood, says the old adage, is thicker than water; and the rights of consanguinity will, we suppose always be allowed to supersede those of the public. Clannishness is not confined to Scotland. Englishmen and Irishmen are quite as ready to provide for their kith and kin as Scotchmen. It is not peculiar to any nation, but is generally an especial attribute of those who call themselves Liberals.—*Englishman, Jan.* 16.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—24TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—Nemchund Milapchund was again placed at the bar, charged with having induced, by means of bribes, two persons, namely, William Allen, and George Pectall, to falsify opium messages on the Electric Telegraph wires in the year 1860 and 1861.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Ledge appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The following additional evidence was then taken.

Sobaram Jeytmul was recalled and examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—I heard Pectall and Allen ask the prisoner for money, but I did not see the prisoner give them any money. I don't know what answer he made as I was standing near the box. I did not hear the prisoner hold out any promise to them. I heard my master (prisoner) say that he would give them a share in what they had been talking about—half I think. They said to the prisoner that they were going to Campolee and Poona, and he the prisoner must go on with the trade here, and whatever prisoner got in that trade he was to give them half. Having said this, they went inside of the Byculla Railway station, to get tickets. What I have just described took place at the Byculla Railway station. Prisoner said at the Byculla station that he would give them half share. I was at the Byculla station with my master's orders, and I took this box in which the machine and pieces of copper, and zinc were. When I and my master arrived at the station we found Allen and Pectall there. I don't remember the date, it was two years ago. It was about eight or half-past eight o'clock at night. Allen got two tickets for him and Pectall, and one for me and the box was put in the luggage van. They sat in one carriage and I and Pectall went in another to Campolee. Allen got out at Nalgaum, a station which people say is four or five coss on this side of Campolee; Pectall went to a place at Campolee, where some Europeans were; he got drunk and laid there, leaving me in charge of the box, and a box containing their food near the station in the Electric Telegraph office. I saw Allen next morning about half-past seven or eight o'clock. He brought a bath with him. We three went to a Banyan's shop in the bazar where I caused twenty-five rupees to be lent to Allen and Pectall by the Banyan. Three coolies were employed to carry the tent and the boxes. Allen and Pectall and the coolies went on the ghaut, and I came back to Bombay. They only took the top of the tent, and left the walls of it at Campolee. I never went beyond Campolee with Pectall and Allen. When I returned to Bombay, I informed my master (the prisoner) that Pectall and Allen had gone on the top of the ghaut, with the top of the tent. I told my master that I had caused twenty-five rupees to be given by the Banyan named Moolchund, to Pectall, and that he (my master) must pay that sum. He said he would not, and Allen and Pectall must pay. I saw Pectall and Allen again five or six days afterwards, when they came to Bombay and to my master's house when they came in the evening. They commenced talking to my master, and I went to bazar to buy vegetables. Ten or twelve days after that I went to Campolee again. My master told me to go to Allen's house at Byculla, and to do as he directed me, and if he sent me to Campolee I was to go. That was the second time I went to Campolee. Allen brought the box back to my master's house four or five days after I left them at Campolee and returned to Bombay, on the occasion when I first went to Campolee. The box was lying locked near the staircase in my master's house. The contents of the box were cleaned and put in the box again. I cleaned them by the order of my master and Allen. I cleaned the pieces of copper which were covered with vitriol. I also cleaned the upper part of the machine, which was covered with vitriol and water, as also the tumblers and earthen boxes. The contents of the box when it returned from Campolee were the same that it contained when taken to Campolee. On the second occasion, I went alone to Campolee, and waited there until Pectall and Allen came there, about one o'clock in the night time, and then in consequence of what Allen told me I returned to Bombay, and told my master that Allen had gone up the ghauts to go to the other side of Poona. I did not tell my master what the coolies had told me. Allen and Pectall returned five or six days afterwards. When I saw Allen and Pectall at Campolee on the second occasion, they had the box containing the things which I had cleaned. I did not see them bring the box to my master's house, but when I returned from the bazar I saw them coming from my master's house, and when entered the house I saw the box there. My master told me to get the tent from a purvoe's house in Hanuman lane and to take it to the Borah's house on the Duncan road. I don't know on what business Allen and Pectall went up the ghaut.

William Allen Cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—I was convicted at the first sessions of 1861 of having cut the Electric Telegraph wire on the other side of Poona, and sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, but I was not convicted of cutting the wire between Campolee, and Kandallah. I and Pectall received about two thousand rupees in all from the prisoner, before our conviction. I did not say when I was sentenced, that the sentence was very light for twenty thousand rupees. I merely remarked that the sentence was very light. The sentence was passed the day after the trial. In the interval no person called on me to ask who had cut the wire. No answer asked me who induced me to cut the wire. I never told any one, who it was that induced me to cut the wire, until I came here to lay the information. I never had any communication with Pectall with reference to giving up the name of the person who induced us to cut the wire, or withholding it. I had been to the prisoner three or four times since I was released from jail on the twenty-fifth September last. I asked him for payment for some work I had done for him. I did not ask for any specified amount. I went alone, when I went to ask for payment in money. I expected to get three thousand rupees, but my expectations were not realised. I swear that I did not threaten to lay an information against the prisoner. If I had received the three thousand rupees, I would not have laid an information against the prisoner voluntarily. I laid this information of my own accord. I was dismissed from the Electric Telegraph office at Indore for disobedience of orders, for allowing Pectall to go to my instrument. I have known Pectall for five or six years. We lived together at Indore. Since this enquiry began here, I have only seen Pectall in this Court. I don't know where the instrument was procured. I made no statement at all here regarding the prisoner before I was tried in the Supreme Court. I was just coming to the bar, when I saw the prisoner going away. He was released before the charge was read over to us. I was not in the Mambadevee chowkey at all. I was in Mr. Edgington's chowkey. I wrote a petition for the prisoner. The prisoner was brought to me when I was introduced to him; and at his request I wrote a petition; Sobaram brought the prisoner and introduced him to me. That is the only petition I wrote for him. I obtained none of the contents of that box. I have known Sobaram for about five years. I have been on terms with him in the way of business. He never lent me a helping hand. I worked for him gratis,—from pity, as he was poor. I was on terms of acquaintance with him. I only heard by rumour that he had been convicted of attempting to bribe signallers. I did not go to Moolchund at Campolee, he was brought to us, and I borrowed some money of him, giving an order on the prisoner for the amount. When I went to the prisoner for money, he did not refuse, he only put me off to a future date. He never sent me away. He never sent for a sepoy to remove me.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of this case until Thursday next the twenty-ninth instant, at twelve noon.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, AND MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Demurrer for Argument.

4. Hurgopall Premsookdass *vs.* Vittuldass Munguljee.
1. Nursey Hurree *vs.* Dadabhoy Pestonjee.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

18. C. D. Leggatt *vs.* Umersey Velljee and others.
20. The same *vs.* Kessowjee Wagjee.
22. Toolseydass Sakulchund *vs.* Thucker Khatoo Ladha.
24. Runsordass Bhogeelall *vs.* Kesarising Mohunlall.
30. Jugmohundass Jumnadass *vs.* The B. B. and C. I. Railway.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

30. R. R. Calvert *vs.* J. Tanner.
25. J. P. Cornforth and another *vs.* Lutib Noor Mahomed.
65. R. A. Dallas *vs.* W. F. Hunter, late Sheriff.
31. W. Horsfall *vs.* J. Tanner.
3. Luloobhoy Kevuldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway.
5. Ootumchund Manockchund *vs.* Mathooradass Vussonjee.

S. COMPTON,
Ecclesiastical Registrar and Prothonotary.
24th January 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—24TH JAN.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Curseondass Govindjee vs. *Antonio Joao de Souza.*

This was an action to recover the amount of three rupees for ground rent. The original claim was for six years rent at one rupee per annum from the month of August 1856 to the month of August 1862. Three years of the above has been abandoned for bringing the action within the statute of limitations.

This case came on for hearing on the 24th Dec., but was postponed for the attendance of a witness whose evidence was material to the case.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff, and stated that the ground claimed by him, came into his possession by purchase, and that he had evidence that the rent was paid to the previous owner of the ground, one Keshia, and afterwards to his widow Heerabae. He was able to prove that the ground assessed under No. 117, in the books of the Assessor, was purchased by plaintiff from Heerabae the widow of Keshia. It consisted of two parcels of land situated at Parell village which were purchased by the plaintiff for eighteen rupees. Heerabae of whom it was purchased was the widow of Keshia, the son of one Curria Nakeeney, to each of whom rent had been paid. He argued that under these circumstances he could not see how the defendant could refuse to pay the rent to plaintiff.

The defence was that rent had never been paid.

Cursondass Govindjee examined by Dr. Reid, stated that the Conveyance produced was executed by Heerabae and that two of the witnesses to it were dead: one is here Joao Gonsalves. The paper now shown is a certified copy of the original title, from the Collector. Battakee was beaten on the occasion of the transfer and no one came forward to claim the ground. Defendant lived there when this occurred and witness heard he had sent a notice to the Collector. Defendant did not make any observations to him and the communication he made did not affect the transfer of the ground to him. Defendant had never paid him (the plaintiff) any rent. Plaintiff had paid rent to Government for the ground ever since he purchased it. The ground was transferred to his name on the 17th December 1861. The deed had been at the Collector's Office, but it was only registered then owing to disputes which had arisen. There is a duplicate of the deed with the Collector. Plaintiff had seen the defendant pay rent to Heerabae about eight or nine years ago, before he bought it. The husband of Heerabae died about eleven years ago. Rent was previously paid to him. When plaintiff demanded the rent he was told to go to Court for it. He claims ground rent and not the house itself. He used to pay one rupee per year. Those produced are the Government receipts which were obtained from Heerabae when plaintiff purchased the ground. The receipts go back as far as 1842, Curria Nakeeney was Heerabae's father-in-law. It was on this very ground that the house of the defendant now stands.

By His Honor.—The value of the ground is two hundred or two hundred and fifty rupees. He has seen defendant pay rent to Heerabae and her husband. He saw it in consequence of his house being the adjoining one to defendant's. Heerabae is owner of half the village. She was not living on the house built on the ground. Collector had issued a warrant against Heerabae, she mortgaged the property to plaintiff and was thereby enabled to pay the Collector. Curria Nakeeney had two sons, himself was a Hindoo. One of the sons was the husband of Heerabae. Kurroo the other died after his father. Kurroo left a son Kesso by his wife and son are now dead. Kesso left a son but he too was dead. The father and son died twelve years ago.

Heerabae examined by Dr. Reid stated she was widow of Kessia, the son of Curria Nakeeney; she does not know how to write. She knew Joao Gonsalves about eight or nine years ago, and admitted that she put her mark to the document now produced which was witnessed by Joao Gonsalves. She received money on the occasion. The plaintiff's warrant was issued against her for arrears of toka and she sold the ground to Curson who is called "Talor" by them, who gave her eighteen rupees for it. She knew Antonio Jao de Souza. His house is on the eastearn side. It is on the ground she sold and it was there when she sold it. Antonia used to pay her one rupee a year, which continued for two years after her husband's death, when she refused to include a contract with Messrs. Knight and Co., or with any other parties, for an iron screw pile pier.

H. RIVERS, Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER at the PRESIDENCY.
(with reference to his memo: No. 1845 dated 19th December 1862.)

PUBLIC WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

No. 122 of 1863.

Extract form the proceedings of the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department, dated 23rd January 1863.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, No. 3316, dated 3rd December 1862, to the address of the Chief-Engineer at the Presidency.

It may be interesting to you and to Government to receive reports of my proceedings, during my present visit to North Canara. I propose therefore to do myself the honor of furnishing you with the details of my journey as I complete each important section of my inspection. The subject of my present letter will be the approach from the Dharwar frontier to the head of the navigation of the Kallee Nuddee at Mullapoor, *viâ* the Kyga ghaut.

2. I crossed the frontier on the 12th ultimo, met Captain Baker at Iddagonjee—the point of divergence of the Arbyle and Kygaghauts—on the the 14th, reached the ghaut itself on the 17th, Mullapoor on the 20th and Sudashewghur on the 21st.

3. From the frontier to Iddagonjee the road has long been in use, and though narrow, that is only about 18 wide, it is except here and there, in pretty good order and quite passable for carts; indeed carts in some numbers carrying merchandise to Tudry and Ankola *via* the Arbyle ghaut are now using it, and a little repair will set it entirely to rights.

4. From Iddagonjee the new line by the Kyga turns off, and this also though narrow, from 12 (the minimum) to 16 in width, is perfectly passable for carts and on good gradients. It winds about too much to avoid drainage works, but will be straightened and considerably shortened when the bridges and drains are built. I took my laden carts from Iddagoanjee down the ghaut to Mullapoor without any assistance or any difficulty, and they traversed a greater part of the distance, lighted only for a short time each night by a waning moon. This fact will enable you to estimate the value of assertions that have been so freely, and I may say unfairly, made, to the effect that the greater portion of the work done on the Kyga ghaut was destroyed during the last monsoon. I have already reported to you on this subject on information supplied by the Executive Engineer, I can now add the testimony of my own observation and experience. The ghaut suffered hardly at all from the effects of the late rains, and but that we must stop it up to admit of the prosecution of the cuttings, it would without further improvement take a small amount of traffic. I say a small amount because the surface is not of course in a fit state at present to bear much wear and tear, and would soon get cut up in the absence of a moorum or metal covering.

5. * * * * Captain Ker and his gang of convicts, I have ordered to work eastward from the top of the ghaut where the prisoners will find employment more suitable for them than on the ghaut itself, and where they can be better guarded and managed. On this part free labor is most difficult to procure, and here therefore, the prisoners are relatively more valuable. The only thing I fear is fever, but that is every where, except close to the sea, and if the prisoners suffer they may be moved westward as I have provided for. I hope however as the season advances fever will abate, and further that the convicts being better fed and cared for than common coolies, will not be affected in the same degree. One thing is certain, if the convicts cannot work on this line coolies cannot or will not, and in this case the prospects of the season operations will be but gloomy.

6. This is perhaps a convenient place to offer a few observations I have to make on the Sanitary state of the district this year. Last season I had to bring to notice the difficulties that fell in our way from this cause, and so far from there being at present any improvement, matters are now far worse.

7. Just as I crossed the frontier on the 12th ultimo, I passed a man lying down on the road very ill with fever. On the next short march of 12 or 15 miles I saw 3 were in the same condition. Yellapoor is like a deserted town. The few people that are seen are ague shaken and emaciated, and in every house there are one or more inmates affected. The Mamlutdar and his 1st Carcoon have been obliged to leave: and indeed no one remains who can possibly get away. At every hamlet along the road it is the same, and some villages have been altogether abandoned. The post comes with irregularity owing to many of the runners being laid up, and I was informed by Mr. Goldfinch that hardly a post arrives without the report of the death of some person from fever. As to the European officers and subordinates I was struck, as others have been, by their altered appearance. Since last year nearly every one, from Captain Baker downwards, is suffering, or has suffered, and unless matters mend, as I trust they will, we shall meet with some obstruction from a cause altogether beyond regulation or control—the district is getting as bad as the Dung.

8. The rains too this year have, it is to be regretted, held on to an unusually late period, indeed there has been a heavy fall at the ghaut within the last 5 or 6 days, which I think will be productive of undesirable results. Before this fall the dense jungle was still undried, the grass and under growth long and green; and the late unexpected and very undesirable moisture will defer for many days longer the thorough drying up which is so very necessary.

9. I hope I shall not be thought anxious to make too much of the difficulty, but it is a very serious one, and should be fully explained to Government, and if any confirmation of my account of the state of matters is wanted, I would refer to Mr. Goldfinch whose personal experience of a residence in North Canara, and whose more extended official information will enable him to speak with more authority than I can.

10. On the ghaut when I passed down only about 1,500 men had been collected. They had all been imported from Rutnagiree, Sawunt Warree, &c. by the individual who has with my consent received a contract for executing the ghaut and road works on the schedule of rates given in para. 17 of my letter to Capt. Baker. This number of men is far less than I expected to see, or than Capt. Baker led me to expect I should see, but the rice crop as is well known was very late this year, and the people cannot leave their homes until it is cut and stacked.

11. Reinforcements are, however, coming daily in twentys and thirtys; and if not alarmed by the unhealthy state of the district, I believe that shortly there will be 3 or 4,000 men at work. This number is less than Capt Baker reported he expected to have, but I never thought his hopes would be fully realized, and I believe he will have done very well if he gets and keeps the number just named.

12. Without some such arrangement as a contract it would have been very difficult to have got, or to have kept, labor. The adoption of the contract plan relieved Captain Baker of the details of accounts of work, of personal accounts with each man of advances given and recovered, and of all the complications due to keeping the records of a large fluctuating body of men; and added to this he is spared the difficult and expensive arrangements for feeding the people, all of which have now been provided for by, and fall on, the contractor. On the other hand the schedule of rates, considering extra cost of labor in the district, is extremely moderate, and I have little hesitation in saying, that working departmentally we could not have kept within such prices. Most of them are the contractors own tenders, and though he might perhaps have been beaten down a little, he appeared to be desirous to act so fairly, and his offers were so reasonable, I did not desire to make any reduction, being convinced it is as much for the interest of Government as for the contractor, that he should desire a reasonable profit from an adventure which is as creditable to his enterprise as it is advantageous to the prosecution of these important works.

13. Such men as this contractor and his managing agent (a person who has executed contracts elsewhere) are much needed in this Department, and I shall be very glad if the result of the present arrangement is as satisfactory to the individual concerned as it will be to us if carried out, as there is every reason (setting aside disorganization on account of sickness) to hope it will be.

14. At present the proportion of fever cases on the ghaut is not very great, only about 4 per cent, but the men are fresh, and it rema as to be seen what the effect of a longer residence will be. The contractor's managing agent has, however, suffered. Lieutenant Maccartney, Royal Engineers, has been very unwell from fever the last few days, and the other Europeans, Mr. Stapleton and Serjeants Ferrell and Crepwell, are also ill.

15. I have arranged, as you will see from my letter to Captain Baker, for the general use of timber bridges on the line, as being cheaper and more quickly executed, and as overcoming many of the difficulties more rapidly than stone arches. My idea is that when the timber superstructure is worn out, iron shall be substituted, and as there are few or no cases in which pile supports will be applicable or necessary a great deal of what is done now will, I trust, come into permanent use.

16. You will observe from the 15th para. of my letter to Captain Baker that I have had to find fault in respect to one point of his management. Up to the date of my visit, as the contractor's men arrived, they were employed on clearing the line of jungle to admit of the commencement of the excavation, but this, though necessary to a certain extent, had not been properly regulated by Captain Baker's subordinates on the spot, and far more jungle has been cleared than is necessary. The loss of time incurred though considerable is not of moment, and I fortunately arrived with Captain Baker in time to put a stop to further loss, and I trust matters are now so regulated on the ghaut that any further unprofitable expenditure need not be apprehended.

17. At Mullapoor Mr. Maxwell of the firm of Nicol & Co. is making preparations for the erection of cotton screws and mills, but I doubt very much if his arrangements will be completed this season. His main difficulty appears to be connected with the labor supply, and his European Engineer and work people have been suffering from fever. On the whole I doubt very much if cotton in any quantity will come down the Kyga this year even if we are successful in opening it entirely. Until screws are erected there is no object in bringing cotton by this route, and I shall be greatly surprised if Mr. Maxwell is successful in setting up his machinery before the monsoon. At present beyond the collection of a small quantity of material, the erection of a chupper residence, the excavation of some foundations, and the erection of a small landing jetty, nothing has been done.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, No. 1765, dated the 15th December 1862.

Submitted to Secretary to Government. The Chief Engineer has already suggested to Lieut. Colonel Kennedy that Captain Baker should make Beitkul his head quarters, during the monsoon little if any thing can be done, and the Chief Engineer has been informed by the Subedar Major of the Sappers that the Company at Beitkul have not suffered from fever.

2. Colonel Kennedy's attention will be called to recent orders by the Commander-in-Chief respecting sanitary arrangements, these are equally applicable to gangs of workmen Colonel Kennedy has probably attended to this already; but as it is not noticed in his letter to Captain Baker it appears necessary to remind him.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council approves of Lieut. Colonel Kennedy's views, and directs that the satisfaction of Government be expressed to that officer at the general results.

2. The attention of the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department should be called to paras. 6 at 9 of Lieut. Colonel Kennedy's letter, dated the 3rd December 1862.

H. RIVERS, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER at the PRESIDENCY.
THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

PUBLIC WORKS AT BEITKUL.

No. 120 OF 1863.

Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department dated 23rd January 1863.

Read the following letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, to the address of the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, No. 3360 of the 9th December 1862.

In continuation of my No, 3316 of the 3rd instant, I beg to report that I arrived at Sudashewghur on the 21st ultimo and purpose leaving on the 11th instant.

2. The works ordered for execution in the neighbourhood of Beitkool and in connection with the harbour are

The Wharf wall.
Light House.
River Groin.
Road leading from head of Cove to Konay.

3. For the wharf wall a considerable quantity of stone has been quarried and roughly dressed, but up to the date of my arrival none had actually been laid. Temporary ramps leading down to the site of the wal had however been made and preparations for actual building were in progress. A portion of the wharf wall had been lined out in a depth of from 2 to 5 feet water low tide.

4. I urged on the immediate commencement of actual building operations, sufficient stone being ready to admit of an effective beginning, and the lower course of a portion of the work has been laid. The most difficult part of the work will be that portion below the low tide mark, but now that a commencement has been made, I trust nothing will delay the successful prosecution of the work. I fear however from the quality of the labour employed and the character of the undertaking itself, the wall will prove expensive. The stone used is of very fine quality, a handsome granite, but as it has to be split into blocks by wedges it is likely to prove costly.

5. At the light house nothing had been done except clearing the site. Captain Baker was awaiting the arrival of the long promised steamer, without whose aid communication with the oyster rock must necessarily be very uncertain and tedious. I have however pointed out to him that it is useless waiting any longer for this vessel, and that he must do without her as well as he is able. I have instructed him to station a non-commissioned officer with a party of work people on the rock to begin building at once, and to manage as best as he can by the aid of common boats.

6. have seen a fresh design for a light house, substituted, by my order, for that returned with your No. 950 of the 3rd ultimo and have approved of it. It will be forwarded to you shortly as soon as a copy of and an estimate for it can be made. It is for a hollow frustum with interior wooden stairs, and as it will be built of granite, is low, and as I have provided for thick walls, do not anticipate any danger to the column from any amount of wind force, and the building is far bove the influence of the waves. My reason for preferring this style of building to a solid frustum with exterior stairs will be given in detail when I submit the design.

7. The river groin was ordered in your office No. 1734 of 28th March last, but nothing could be done by the Executive Engineer last season.

8. The effect of last monsoon was to carry the deep channel at the mouth of the river considerably more to the north than it was last year: this is therefore a more favorable time for constructing a groin than before the rains. Still I do not anticipate the Executive Engineer will under any circumstances be able to construct a spur such as is shown in the sketch which accompanied your No. 1734, of 1862, for the long dry spit shown in that sketch on the southern bank of the river did not last year exist, nor does it now.

9. The progress of the work will soon carry the groin head into deeper water than the Executive Engineer will be able to deal with, and put a stop to the operations long before the extent of spur contemplated by Colonel Turner is reached. Every little will however help towards deflecting the river current to the northern bank and tend to keep the main channel open in that direction.

10. I have directed Captain Baker to lose no time in beginning actual work on this groin, and have instructed him to detach a non-commissioned officer with a working party for the especial duty—arrangements for carrying out this order have been made.

11. At the close of last season a difficult foot track, at several places over steep rocks, was the only direct means of access from Beitkool cove to Konay. During the monsoon Lt. Doveton's company of sappers, assisted by such common labor as could be collected, has been employed widening out this pathway, and there is now a very fair road about 20 feet wide along the whole distance, which, but that is much encumbered with loose rock, is passable for carts. This is the beginning of the wide road which will eventually be constructed along the whole frontage and be prolonged in front of the new town at Konay.

12. Across the Konay creek a rude temporary bridge has been thrown, to which I have ordered certain improvements to be made, until an iron latice bridge can be substituted.

13. The subject of this iron bridge was discussed in the correspondence which ended with your No. 5032 of 1862, and in the exercise of the discretion given me in your No. 5020 of 1862, I have directed the Executive Engineer to procure from Messrs. Knight and Co an iron bridge in two spans of 40 each, and to conclude a contract for its erection forthwith, orders have accordingly been sent to Messrs Knight and Co. I have settled on the exact site of the bridge and hope to see it completed by the commencement of the monsoon.

14. The design for this bridge, submitted with the previous correspondence, provided an aggregate waterway of 120 feet, but I have reduced this 4 or two 80 which will give ample opening. Messrs. Knight and Co.'s contract for the smaller bridge and the probable cost of entire completion will be reported hereafter.

15. Until the iron bridge is ready the measures I have ordered for adoption will provide an efficient temporary passage over the creek, which in the dry season is a very trifling obstacle.

16. During my stay at Sadashewghur Captain Ker with his gang of convicts and the 2nd company of sappers and miners arrived in the *Berenice*. The convicts, about 130 in number, instead of sending to join the Dharwar gang at the Kyga ghaut, I have detained at Beitkool. Their aid is invaluable in lifting the heavy blocks of stone for the wharf wall work, which the common coolies of the country are quite unable to handle.

17. The 2nd company of sappers I have sent to work on the road between Beitkool and Ankola, to which work I have also removed Lt. Deveton's company. On my arrival I found the confined space in the cove and on the road leading to Konay too much crowded with labour of all kinds, and the first thing I did was to take steps to reduce the number to a more manageable amount by sending all superfluous men to the Ankola line where there can hardly be too many.

18. I wish I had felt justified in taking immediate steps to procure a screw pile pier from Calcutta, but the orders, conveyed in your No.991 of 4th November last and accompaniment, to invite tenders for the work from various distance parties, were so specific that I felt I had no option in the matter. As it is, it will take me months to procure tenders, and all hope of making a commencement of the pier this season must be abandoned. After all I very much doubt if any tender as favorable as that already made by Messrs. Knight and Co. will be forthcoming.

19. With a length of wharfage complete, the road to Konay open, and a pier constructed, Beitkool harbor may well wait for further improvements until its trade has developed itself a little.

20. This Manchester Cotton Company have been active at their settlement at Alleguddy between Beitkool and Konay. They have built a small stone jetty, laid down a short length of wooden tram, have set up a work shed and erected a neat little office with an iron roof and plank walls. They have fixed on and levelled the site for their press houses and have all the materials for it ready as well as the machinery to put into it when it is ready.

21. They will have to sink deep for the foundations of the presses (some 20 feet) but this is their only difficulty, and as far as I can see they ought to have one or two presses at work by March next. The building they contemplate having iron roofing and frame work will not take long in execution, and I can see no reason why they should not in the next season export a small quantity of cotton from Sudashewghur provided we can open up the road by the Arbyle ghaut so as to admit of cotton carts reaching Alleguddy. This I think we shall be able to do, but on this point I shall be in a better position to report in the course of a few days.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The satisfaction of Government should be expressed to Lieutenant Colonel Kennedy at his proceedings in connection with the works at Beitkool, and under the explanation given in para: 18 of his letter, he is authorized at once to conclude a contract with Messrs. Knight and Co., or with any other parties, for an iron screw pile pier.

H. RIVERS, Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER at the PRESIDENCY.
(with reference to his memo: No. 1845 dated 19th December 1862.)

PUBLIC WORKS IN NORTH CANARA.

No. 122 of 1863.

Extract form the proceedings of the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department, dated 23rd January 1863.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, No. 3316, dated 3rd December 1862, to the address of the Chief-Engineer at the Presidency.

It may be interesting to you and to Government to receive reports of my proceedings, during my present visit to North Can

business in order that it might be passed at once. But as the consideration it appeared to be better, in reference to the great importance of the Commercial interests at stake, to refer it to a Select Committee, on which he hoped that the Members of the Council who were connected with the Commercial community would consent to serve. He proposed that the Committee should be instructed to report in two weeks, and when the Report was presented he would then request permission, under a suspension of the Rules, to move that the Bill be passed.

His Excellency the Viceroy said that, before putting the question to the vote, he must observe that great credit was due to Colonel Phayre for the manner in which he had managed the Treaty. It was a well known fact that the Burmese Government had always manifested a great disinclination to enter into relations, either political or commercial, with the Government of India, and it was his impression that the disinclination had been removed by the fact and good judgment displayed by Colonel Phayre without the use of menace or the application of any undue pressure. The present engagement was hardly sufficiently comprehensive to be called a Commercial Treaty, but it was without doubt a step towards the development of trade by opening up an intercourse, not only between British Burmah and Burmah Proper, but by opening up a similar intercourse between British Burmah and the States on the South-West Frontier of China. The importance of opening up some direct communication with these Provinces of China had been much insisted on of late. Various routes had been spoken of; among others, it had been suggested that a road might be opened up through British Burmah and the Shan States to Town named Esmoke, in the Chinese Province of Yunan. He had, however, looked much into these matters, and his impression at that moment was that the most practicable route would be up the Irrawaddy to Bamoo, and thence across the Yunan Frontier. It was true that they were not aware of the nature of the country to be traversed between Bamoo and the Frontier of Yunan, but it was satisfactory to know that the distance was not great, probably not more than 120 or 130 miles, and that the route was one constantly frequented in time of peace by Chinese Traders, and he thought that one of the most flattering prospects connected with the Treaty was, as far as he could gather from conversation with Colonel Phayre, the extreme interest evinced by these men in the success of his negotiations. He need hardly say that, if this enterprising class of persons found it to be their interest to resort to British Burmah or to Assam either as Traders or as Settlers, it would be highly conducive to the interests of those Provinces. The Bill now now about to be submitted to a Select Committee would enable the Executive Government to make certain concessions, which would, he hoped, induce the Burmese Government to follow the example thus set them and enter upon a more liberal policy. With reference to these concessions he would merely remark that, with the exception of a certain sacrifice of Revenue, which Colonel Phayre had recommended the Government of India to make on other and independent grounds, they would involve no loss, and that, even in the absence of more perfect reciprocity, they were likely to conduce to a mutually profitable trade; and besides it was intended to reserve with the Executive the power of re-imposing the duties alluded to should the expected reciprocity not be granted. (His Excellency) would not certainly guarantee that all the advantages he had just mentioned would follow on the Treaty. He had had too much experience of the difficulties of bringing into harmony Oriental Governments and European Traders to speak positively on such a subject; but he had every confidence that, if carried out properly, the engagement now made would result in the development of a vast amount of wealth. He hoped, too, that, by conciliatory conduct and firmness, the Agents of Government in Burmah would be able to remove the difficulties which were always apt to arise in carrying out engagements of this nature with such States, and would repeat his opinion that great advantages would accrue not only to British interest, but to the interests of those States themselves.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The following Select Committees were named:—

On the Bill to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between the Right Hon'ble Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burmah.—The Hon'ble Mr Harington, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Hon'ble Messrs. Erskine, Fitzwilliam, and Cowie.

MADRAS.

THE "JASON".—The wreck of the magnificent Screw-steamer *Jason* is being fast dismantled. The whole of the dry and perishable cargo has been saved, with the exception of a few cases, one of which contained combustibles. A portion of the cargo saved has been forwarded to Calcutta on board the *Queen of the South*, while the bulk of it has been sent in the ship *Glen Isle*. Everything which could be taken out of her has already been removed; the less bulky articles, such as knives, glass-ware, wines, &c., have been brought down to Madras, where they will be sold by public auction. The mizen mast, which is of very large size, has been removed, and the other two will be taken out so soon as the heavy portion of the cargo has been brought up. There are still in the vessel about seventy-five tons of copper, two hundred tons of spelter, and about five or six hundred tons of patent fuel, all of which, it is expected, will be got out of the hold within the next few days. There will be some difficulty, however, in the matter as the high surf which was rising on 11th and 12th of January damaged the vessel, and caused her to settle down considerably in the sand, so that at the present moment she has about fifteen or sixteen feet of water in her hold, and the various compartments are no longer water-tight. The Government, with much liberality, has placed a European diver at the disposal of the Agents for the Underwriters (by whose aid it is hoped that the metal and fuel will be saved,) and should his efforts prove successful the Underwriters will be saved from a loss of about a lakh and a half of rupees After the metal has been brought out, an attempt will be made, by means of two large rotatory pumps lent by Government, to clear the vessel of water, in order that the Engineers may be enabled to remove the engines, which are worth a large sum of money. As the vessel was well supplied with ship's stores and cuddy stores, it is more than probable that some portion of them will be saved, if the water can be pumped out of her.

After the ship was given up to the Agents for the Underwriters, Captain Hurst offered his own services and those of his crew to the Agents, for the purpose of assisting in saving as much as possible from the wreck, and by their efforts much valuable property has been rescued, which otherwise would have been lost. The manner in which the crew acted since the untimely disaster happened, shews that the discipline on board the *Jason* must have been almost perfect: not a single instance of drunkenness has occurred amongst the men, while officers and crew have vied with each other in doing all that they could to serve the interests of all concerned in the vessel. Too much praise cannot be given to them all, and we are glad to learn that the Master Attendant is using his best endeavours to assist the men in obtaining employment on board other ships.

The official enquiry commenced yesterday, but a present we are not enabled to give any report of the proceedings.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Jan.* 20.

THE BAR AND VAKEELDOM.—We understand that the Benchers of the Middle Temple have, with the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India and the Rules of the High Court at Madras before them, refused to sanction Mr Arthur Branson's applying to have himself enrolled as a Vakeel.

We hope to be able shortly to publish that gentleman's application, and the reply of the Benchers of his Inn thereto.—*Id.*

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "JASON."

TOWN POLICE OFFICE.—19TH JANY., 1863.

BEFORE T. G. CLARKE, ESQ., *Magistrate*, AND J. B. CROWTHER, ESQ., *Asst. Master Attendant*.

The enquiry was conducted under Act I. of 1859.

The first witness examined was James Thomas Hurst —who said, I was Commander of the late S. S *Jason*, British vessel, belonging to the E. and London Shipping Company. She was built in the Thames in 1854 and was an iron vessel of about 2,700 tons. We steamed from Gravesend on the 15th September, 1862, with a crew of 108 men and boys, and about 50 adult passengers and 12 children. We got to the Cape on the 2nd of November, and anchored at night in Table Bay all safe and well. We left the Cape on the evening of the 5th of November. On the following day the coupling of the Screw was carried away. The Screw Engines were rendered useless. We made all sail and proceeded towards Madras entirely as a sailing vessel. From the 14th to the 22nd of December, it was blowing hard all the time, and the weather was such as to preclude any observations being taken. At ten minutes past one on the morning of the 27th December the Madras Light was reported from the masthead. No soundings at 70 fathoms. At two o'clock same morning, sounded no bottom. At three o'clock sounded 30 fathoms —light bearing from the Deck N. W. At 4 o'clock sounded 22 fathoms Light W. by N. At a quarter past four when the Watch was relieved the helm was put down to stay ship. The Ship went round far enough to bring the Light on the Starboard quarter—then stopped. Squared the after yards again and attempt made to wear ship; the first soundings while she was going round 5 fathoms. Then turned the hands out to bring the Ship to anchor. The weather cleared, I then saw the land, and we were close in the surf—this was about ten minutes to five on the morning of the 27th December. The ship still going round, kept the lead going 4 fathoms—3 fathoms and a quarter when she struck with the Madras light on the Starboard bow. She stranded about 5 or 6 miles to the N. of Madras. Finding the vessel was stranded, I did every thing I could to land the passengers in safety. I put in the kedge anchor in the Port life boat and lowered the gig to tow her, current was so strong that the boats were swept away from the ship, lowered star board life boat, put second kedge in, and she capsized injuring some of the crew, then got catamarans and lashed them together, got the kedge anchor and hawser on which was laid out on a boat coming from the shore to our assistance. Hove in on the same, but failed to move the Ship. At ten o'clock we commenced landing the passengers and baggage; when the gig came along side, sent a letter to the Commander of the Steamer *Calcutta* in the Madras roads, belonging to the same Company—but before this, at about 6 o'clock I sent ashore a catamaran with a note to the Agents Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co, asking for instance. Sent down our royal yards and masts to ease the Ship which was now striking heavily. At two o'clock P. M. same day, the *Calcutta* came down with boats to our assistance. She anchored outside, and sent all her spare hands to assist. We had also a boat's crew from *the Lord Warden* and one from the *Ruby Castle*. Our own life boat returned—it drifted to Madras and was picked up by the *Lord Warden* leaving the kedge anchor with the *Lord Warden*. Got out hawsers to the *Calcutta* from our Port quarter. At five o'clock the *Calcutta* with the hawsers fast, steamed ahead—the hawsers parted as soon as the strain came on. Kept all the pumps going as the vessels was straining and making water. The sand began to silt up last round the vessel, there being the next morning only 12 feet of water on the sea side and 9 feet on the inshore side. Every possible endeavour was made to save the vessel but our effects proved ineffectual.

By Mr. Crowther:—At the time we made the Light at 10 minutes past one the wind was from N. E. to E. N. E.; wewere then standing braced sharp up on the starboard track, heading from N. to N. N. W. keeping a close luff, not wishing to get in before daylight. Until 4 A. M. the deep sea lead was kept going every hour, the last cast of which was 22 fathoms. We used the patent lead, the line being marked in the usual manner as well. When the helm was put down to stay the vessel a man was first sent into the chains to use the hand lead—the first cast, as noted by me, was 5 fathoms, his next was 4 shoaling rapidly to 3½ fathoms when the vessel struck. We only once missed stays. The main and mizen yards were shivering, the foreyard full on the starboard tack, when she struck. After this about 6 o'clock we had a strong breeze from the N. W. the sails were trimmed as requisite, to help her off. We only saw the land a very short time before the vessel struck the surf was not heard at all. From the time we made the Light to the time we struck the weather was thick and squally with rain. Our cables were ranged and anchors all in readiness for letting go. I intended bringing up but the vessel struck before this could be effected; and to have let go after striking would only have tended to add to the ship's danger. I have been 22 years at sea, and five years a Commander. I commanded three steamers the *Golden Fleece* the *Khersoneese* all through the China war, and the *Jason* I have been on this coast all the above period of 22 years with the exception of the time I was in the Crimea and China. The 2nd and 4th Officers named respectively H. L. Clayton, and W. Boovey were on deck when the ship struck. The *Jason* was an auxiliary screw steam vessel, and after she lost her screw was not so manageable as an ordinary sailing vessel. No lives were lost. The baggage was saved and all the perishable Cargo was landed; I have reason to believe that the whole will be ultimately saved.

Mr. Thomas Baker—sworn—deposed:—I was Chief Officer of S. S. *Jason*, Captain Hurst was the Commander. We sailed from Gravesend on the 15th of September. Arrived at the Cape on 1st or 2nd November. Nothing material occurred up to the time we got to the Cape. Left the Cape on the 5th of November and in getting under weigh lost an anchor, the chain slipped from the capstan the patent stopper would not hold the chain. Up to the night of the 7th of November we were under steam—the couplings of the screw having broken, we then put the ship under canvass. From the time we left the Cape up to the time the ship was stranded off Tripatore nothing particular occurred as to the state of the weather. We had our usual runs of gales and calms. I remember the morning of the 27th December, when the vessel was stranded. On the morning of the 26th I was taken ill and was off duty, I was in my Cabin and have no means of knowing under what circumstances the vessel was stranded —or of forming a judgment on what led to the stranding. I have been at sea for the last 20 years; I have been two voyages in the *Jason* under Captain Hurst, I believe the discipline maintained in the *Jason* was as good as that which prevails in any merchant Ship going. I have known Captain Hurst for the last five years; since I have known him on board Ship I have never known him to be otherwise than perfectly sober while on duty at all times and all seasons. I came on deck on the morning of the 27th when I felt the first touch about 5 o'clock, the Captain called to me through my window—this was the first intimation I had of the accident.

The first thing which attracted my attention was the Madras Light. As near as I could judge the vessel was from eight to nine miles bearing before the port beam. I found the ship in the act of wearing. The after yards, square mainsail up and mizen in head yards braced up on the star board while the ship was then rapidly paying off. I walked up with Captain Hurst starboard gangway to get the soundings which were immediately given by the quarter Master Rea quarter less three fathoms. At the same time I saw the Madras Light bearing a point on the starboard bow the ship at the same time striking heavily. Finding the vessel would not go off, the after yards were then braced up, and everything filled. We tried to pass her off by the pressure of canvass, the ship still hung with her head to shore striking heavily aft. All that was possible to get the Ship off was done; the steamer *Calcutta* came up to our assistance at 10 minutes to 2 P. M. and anchored outside when the *Calcutta* came to our assistance got out all our hawsers and bent them on to the *Calcutta*. The latter vessel then steamed off, but the strain being too great the hawsers parted. The direction of the wind when I first came on deck was North Easterly and shortly afterwards it varied N. N. W. I did not hear the surf or see the land until the vessel first struck. The vessel first struck as I was going out of my Cabin. Between the 14th and 22nd of December no observations were taken, the weather being thick and blowing heavy gusts occasionally.

Mr. Walter Boovey said I was fourth officer of the *Jason*. I was on deck on the morning of the 27th December, at four o'clock I was on the forecastle with the look out men. One man was on the starboard side and another on the port, when I was on the forecastle, the weather was thick and misty. At a quarter before five o'clock I went aft to look out the second officer who was officer of the watch, then told the witness as he relieved him to keep the Madras light bearing West. The Captain shortly afterwards came up and told me to keep W. by N. which I did and shortly after that I was told to put the helm down to turn the head up to put the ship about, in trying to do which she missed stays and made a small stern board, when we tried to wear her, in the act of doing which the vessel went ashore. The last soundings before the vessel struck was to the best of my recollection three and a half to four fathoms. The first time I saw the Captain on deck was a quarter to five o'clock A. M. I was told to keep the Madras Light N. by W. The Light was then bearing on him past beam as it seemed to him standing aft. Before the vessel struck he did not hear the breakers. He did not see the land nor hear the surf before the vessel struck, it was so dark and misty. The deep sea lead might have been passed between four and five o'clock, because he did not go aft. The hand lead was going after the hands had been turned out to put the ship about. Mr. Rea was the man at that duty.

The enquiry was adjourned to half-past eleven this morning.—*Times, Jan.* 20.

THE WRECK OF THE "COLOMBO."

(*From the Colombo Observer, Dec.* 30.)

ONE of the passengers in the *Colombo* well-known here, has sent us the following graphic account of their mishaps and adventures:—

ADEN, 8th December 1862.

DEAR SIR,—As a short account of the ship-wreck of the steamer *Colombo* may interest friends in Ceylon, I send you a few lines.

We sailed from Galle at 3 P.M. of 17th November, and had a fair wind but squally weather until Tuesday night when the weather thickened; as we should at the rate we were then going have to pass through the 8th degree Channel before daybreak, we went under easy steam so as to pass the Island in daylight; at 6 A.M. I went on deck, there was a severe squall at the time through which I fancied that I saw the haze that hangs over land, and I had scarcely communicated my fancy to a passenger standing near me, when the haze rose and revealed land within a few hundred yards. Captain Farquhar saw it at the same moment and scarcely had he given the orders to back the screw when the vessel struck and in a few minutes the sea broke heavily over us; then commenced the usual rush of passengers on deck most of them from their beds—all differently affected, some in tears, others attempting the heroic. Through the cool and sailor-like conduct of Captain Farquhar we were under Providence safely landed—wet and nearly naked. We were in this state exposed to drenching weather without any thing to eat or drink until 5 P.M., although provisions and live-stock with liquor had been landed in considerable quantity.

It was this part of the arrangements that was most to be deprecated, for nearly all of us were exhausted, the Purser was an invalid and unfortunately had his wife on board likewise an invalid;—the natives behaved to us, as they have continued to do till our departure in a most hospitable manner, supplying us with such few articles of food as they had, consisting principally of cocoanuts. On the third day after stranding, we moved our tents to the village and as some discontent had arisen, Captain Farquhar appointed a Committee of six passengers to manage matters on shore, with Colonel Lloyd, as President, and Andrew Nicol as Vice-president, and Secretary. Under this vigorous rule, things improved wonderfully; and I confess I was somewhat proud of our Island when I saw the readiness with which we Ceylonese overcame difficulties; in hut building or tent erecting, we were always ahead of the others. The inhabitants of Minicoy are all Moslemauns of simple unobtrusive manners; they have a language of their own, but most of them spoke a little Hindostanee, so that in our intercourse we got on well enough, a very few spoke Tamil. Of the immense amount of property stolen I don't believe the natives took any but what was thrown away or given to them. I wish I could say as much for the stewards of the vessel and the Lascar crew. Our amusements consisted in washing our clothes and drying the same and in picking up shells for bracelets, for our female friends; very little in the shape of clothing had been recovered. On the third day a boat was despatched to the mainland with the third officer, and on the 30th November a steamer was reported in sight which turned out to be the *Ottawa* sent from Bombay to relieve us; we embarked on that day and on the following day got under way. We took leave of Captain Farquhar of the *Colombo*, as our screw went round, and three hearties cheers I have never heard, than one and all gave for this gallant sailor. I annex copies of the letter we addressed to him and his reply. I hope your readers will be satisfied with this incoherent account, and believe me.—Yours truly,

A PASSENGER.

Captain FARQUHAR, steamer *Colombo*.

MINICOY, 26th November 1862.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned passengers by the steamer *Colombo*, feel it our duty to express to you our most sincere thanks for the efficient steps taken after the stranding of that vessel on the 19th instant, to rescue us from the peril we were in and for the effective measures adopted by you to provide for our necessities and comforts during our stay upon this Island.

In now tendering our sincere condolence to you on this calamitous occasion, we purposely abstain from offering on the cause of this disaster, an opinion which could only be of validity from a professional source. Our sincere wish and hope are that this unfortunate event may in no way interfere with your professional career, and should it be our lot, to again traverse these seas, it will afford us pleasure to find ourselves again sailing under your command.—We are, yours sincerely,

Julia Showers, Sarah Wentworth, Eliza Wentworth, Mary Jenkinsop, M. R. Dawson, Emily Dale, E. H. H. Ross Grove, Eugene Showers, E. Wentworth, Louisa Wentworth, Edith Wentworth, Annie Rose, E. Browne, Emily Jeversop, Catherine Parry, Rose P. Pichet, Matilda Cassella, W. C. Wentworth, Sydney, R. C. Loyd, Colonel, 68th Lt. Infantry, J. S. Davies, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, W. H. Walters, Ceylon, R. Zelner, Asst. President, Sumatra, W. Cost, H. Ross Grove, Capt., 42nd Royal Highlanders, R. W. Sparks, Capt., Royal Fusiliers, W. F. Gevers Deignoot, Member of the States General, Netherlands, G. Spielman, Pondicherry, J. R. Farncombe, Bengal Medical Service, P. J. Edwards, Batavia, H. T. Smith, Shanghae, J. E. G. Shaw, Bengal Army, F. B. Pott, Amsterdam, Anthony Figge, Shanghae, Philip Berthe, Canterbury, J. H. Bury, Ceylon, W. Withycombe, Sydney, Darcy Wentworth, Sydney, Geo. Smith, China, Geo. Parsons, Melbourne, Chas. Milner, Calcutta, H. B. Scott, Lieut., H. M. 46th Regt., J. M. Chambers, Major, Staff Corps, T. E. McClintock, Assistant Comy. General, H. M. Forces, F. T. Beames, Lieut., H. M. 69th Regt., W. Macpherson, B.C.S., Joshua Jenkinson, C.E., J. E. Shepherds, H.M.C.S., Edmund Rowe, R.N., Fretwell W. Hoyle, Solicitor, Giuliano Corazza, P. Waterers, Francis Pichet, Captain, Madras Army, R. S. King, Deal, Kent, Alexander Fox, Master Mariner, A. Bloomfield, Capt., Madras Staff Corps, E. Brazier, Lieut., Indian Army, Francis Casella, and Andrew Nicol, Ceylon.

To the passengers of the late steamer *Colombo*.

Wreck of the Steamer *Colombo*,
MINICOY ISLAND, 29th November 1862.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have to acknowledge this day the receipt of your letter of condolence to me on the melancholy occurrence of the loss of my fine ship. The loss itself has caused me many a deep regret for so fine a ship, but the trials and sufferings of the delicate, helpless, children and sick amongst your have caused me more anxiety than I can well express.

I thank you most sincerely for your kind expressions towards me and the confidence which you have expressed in me by subscribing to place yourselves again under my command; I must tender to you my most sincere and grateful thanks for the patient and amiable manner you have borne with me under your late trials since you have been on shore. Your kind words and warm greetings when I have visited camp, have so impressed me with your kind disposition that I have not even thought of my own case—your comfort has been my first thought and only anxiety. I sincerely trust that you may soon be relieved from this misery, and I sincerely hope and trust that God may protect you and send you in safety on the remainder of your voyage, and restore you to anxiously expecting friends in safety and health. Accept my heartfelt thanks and believe me to remain ever yours, &c., in sincere gratitude,

ALEX. FARQUHAR,
Commander late steamer *Colombo*.

To the passengers of the late steamer *Colombo*.

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Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do	Pints	" 19

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine...	"	38
MOSELLE do	do.	"	21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	18
TREACHER & Co.'s do		"	42
CURACOA		"	40
MARASCHINO		"	39
CHERRY BRANDY			

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	
Do. Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	50
Rum Fine	Jamaica	" 29
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"
Do.	Hollands, in cases	"
WHISKEY	Glenlivat, Crabbie	" 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KUERACHEE, AND KOTREE.

AMMUNITION.—ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof of Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings, to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases, of superior quality, for Shot, Guns, and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Grey's-Inn-Road, London, W.C.
☞ Wholesale only.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

15 Pairs of Globe Lamps, first size.
Jugs, Basins, and Crockeryware.
1000 Rolls of Wall Papers, of different patterns.
Pictures in Frames.
Bedstead and Child's Cots.
Wall and Hanging Argand Lamps; large size Persian Carpets, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 20th Jan., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

SALE BY AUCTION OF OILMANSTORES, GROCERIES, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

To be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of housekeepers and private purchasers.

These Stores, Perfumery, &c., lately received from London, have been expressly prepared for the Bombay market by the well-known purveyor, G. F. Coward.

Purchasers can buy in small lots. An excellent and unusual opportunity is thus afforded to families and others for laying in supplies at reasonable prices.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Auction, at noon, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, an Invoice of the above, consisting of—

Pickles.	Perfumery.
Jams and Jellies.	Medicines.
Tart Fruits.	Scents.
Mustard.	Violet Powder.
Sauces.	Bonbons.
Flavouring Essences.	Lozenges.
Groceries.	Syrups.
Oatmeal.	Olives.
Yarmouth Bloaters, in Tins.	Scented Soap.
Salad Oil.	Sundries.

ALSO

A large quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with strong canvas. Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Colored Cashmere, of varieties, Black Silk Alpacca, Portmanteaus, Dressing Cases, Railway Companions, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongeh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th January 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.		
1200 "	"	Longcloths.
1000 "	"	Madapollams.
1500 "	"	Jaconets.
500 "	"	T. Cloth.
1000 "	"	Drill.

10 Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.
3 Bales T. Red Twist.
1 Case T. Red Jaconets.
2 Cases Bleached Longcloth.
10 Cases Doria.
2 Cases Muslin and Flowered Net.
A few sets Brass Mounted Buggy Harness.
6 Superior Hogskin Hunting Saddles.
12 Brass Starboard and Port Lamps.
At 1 P.M.

A fine young Bull Dog lately imported from England—is a good watch Dog and a ratter.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Plated-ware, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises Pier, Sofa, Round, Card, and Dining Tables, Easy, Predieu, Rocking, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Clothes and Cheval Dressing Glasses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A sound Arab Horse, never sick or sorry, together with a new Shigram.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.

Bombay, 26th January 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Quarts, and BARCLAY'S BROWN STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, both bottled by *J. J. Stone & Co.*, for sale.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned Trueman and Hanbury's ALE and PORTER in Pints and Quarts. Also a few cases of Cliquot's celebrated CHAMPAIGN in Quarts.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer, in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter, in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh consignment of the following celebrated Brandies, in one dozen Cases.

Dieuzaide & Co.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hennozants.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES. Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Mosselle, in Cases of	1	Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock,	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto,	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
Brown do. / Red Seal		"	" 22
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity		Quarts	" 28
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 15
Red Seal		Quarts	" 24
Do.	Do.	Pints	" 13

CLARET—

Chateux Margux	"	34
Looville	"	28
St. Julien	"	22
Medoc	"	16

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	" 36
Do.	do	Pints	" 19

HOCK—

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